The Paper will not be sent to any one till the money is received, and all subscriptions will be discontinued when the time paid for expires. Money if malled in the presence of a Postmaster may be sent at our risk.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1860.

What We Saw and Heard Up the Country. From all that we could see and learn during

our flying trip to Statesville and back we are convinced that a large majority of the people are opposed to secession at this time, for existing causes.

There was a large meeting at Statesville on Saturday, which, by invitation, we addressed briefly. The cars left before the Resolutions were reported, but we were assured by men of all parties that Iredell was unanimously opposed to going out for existing evils. Some six or eight hundred men were present at the meeting, a large number of them old men, and the anxiety manifested by every one showed how deeply they felt for the stability of the Union. Iredell is a large slaveholding county and should ever the State demand the services of her citizens they will be found as ready to march in her defence as those of any other county.

Not a single cockade was visible in Iredell At Salisbury we saw a few; one of them being worn by a Northern man who has been but a few years in the State and who has but little interest anywhere. There is some secession feeling about Salisbury but we were assured by well informed gentlemen that the Union sentiment was largely in the ascendant in the county. Business in both counties is flat, and the lost the respect of the party that called it into exsheriff of one of them told us that unless the Legislature passed a stay law similar to that passed in Georgia large quantities of property would have to be sacrificed,

Coming down, we passed Sunday at Raleigh In Wake county the Union men are said to count at least three to one, and in the Legislature well informed gentlemen say that there will be a decided majority against going out because other States do so. Judge Ruffin left Raleigh on Monday morning. We learned from reliable authority that, being appealed to, he advised his friends to hold on to the Union as long as they could do so with safety and honor, and only to embrace secession as a last resort, He says that there is no office on earth which he could accept at this time, for the sake of office, but that if a State Convention is held and the people of hig county will elect him he will most cheerfully serve in that body. If such men can be heard and "Young America" will hold its tongue a compromise may yet be made and the Union may be saved, to the satisfaction of all parties, and on a basis that would secure to us our rights under the Constitution.

We think a Convention should be held to place the State in a position of defence, and to consider what other steps may be necessary for her welfare, and should the Legislature call one we do hope that Judge Ruffin and men like him in other sections of the State will be chosen. We want mature wisdom now, for the rashness of fledgelings and the corruption of demagogues have brought the present troubles upon us.

A Selien Cor Idistration.

If there is to be a division of this country let the New England States from whence all the trouble originally sprang be left high and dev to themselves. Let them dwell alone in that anti-Lincoln strength been thrown for one by to grow out of the proceeding we commend, unity and freedomskilek if to their hearts con- man, Lincoln would have been elected. Mr. should disjuctine the people of any Southern the deep-scated hostility to the institution of compact can be formed out of the Southern, was not elected. With three candidates against that in such a determination her Southern sis-Middle, Western and Southwestern States. - him, he has received one-third of all the votes | ters would find the indication of a sentiment as We believe in preserving the Union if possible, of the United States. consistent with our rights, but if not let New England be left out in the cold to take care of and Bell together nearly three-hundred thou- no desire to preserve the rights guarantied by her own isms. Will South Carolina "wait for sand votes. His majority over Breckinridge the Constitution, but from a deliberate purpose the waggon?" We hope so. If she will good approximates well toward a million of votes! to cleave down that Constitution because it can come out of Nazareth yet, for New York, He has received one-quarter of the Democrat- stands in the way of objects to which Virginia Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and other States ic vote of the South, while Breckinridge has is as much opposed as Massachusetts. The would rather re-embrace slavery than to cut loose from the Southern States. Touching this point of reconstruction of the Government, in the event of a separation, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

Now, what we proposes is, that the New England States, with Massachusetts at their The editor of the Sentinel has long been a lead- individual convictions or unsupported judghead, withdraw from this disgraceful alliance ing Democrat of that State : with slaveholders, and leave the Middle and Southern States to preserve their heretofore fugitive slave law. Do this and you convert in our columns to-day a communication, under peaceful and friendly relations. This done, we every State into a Canadian province. You the signature of "Lowndes," proceeding from will soon have neace and quiet.

New England out of the Union could have a kansas. When did you ever recapture a slave garnestness and of patriotic solicitude, invokes national bank, could increase the fishing boun- from Canada or Mexico? ties, give bounties to their manufacturers on their exports, have a tariff for protection, and Look at the situation of Delaware and Mary- peration which looks to separate civil suicide, make such laws as would suit their peculiar land. What is to prevent their slaves from but in the more becoming attitude of freemen,

have to support it if they deemed it unjust, nor have Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illi- ance of their own dignity in any and all eventthreaten to secede, by appointing Commission- nois. The river is frozen in winter. It is unlities. The name of the distinguished wriers to meet at Hartford to embarrass the gov- dry or shallow in summer. A man can swim ter, if we felt free to give it, would add to the ernment, as they did in the war of 1812. While the South stood by the government at any season.

through all its embarrassments, the British fleet was supplied from the New England States with | particularly Missouri. There is Illinois on the | not unworthy of the great statesman under provisions and supplies; and blue lights were east, Iowa on the north, and Kansas on the whose signature he writes. were thrown up at New London to inform the west, all free States. Dissolve the Union, and We have thus sought to place this question fleet when our ships of war attempted to get to | they become to Missouri, each of them, foreign | before our readers in all its magnitude and sea at night, so that they might be captured Governments, precisely such as Canada and pressing importance. The North and the by the enemy. All these outrages we had Mexico, where your slave, once he enters, had South are at variance over a common Constituwished to forget; but a few years of prosperity as well be dead or free. has made her troublesome again. Her object | "In the Union as things remain, the slave session of a child claimed by them each as hers. and this we will not submit to. So, the sooner that every farm house, every hamlet and vil- child remorselessly rent in twain. we separate from New England, the better for lage is the city of refuge, and beyond question

The Senatorship.

The most gratifying piece of intelligence about the State Capitol is the fact that there are not Clingman men enough in the Legislature to elect that arch-demagogue to the U. S. Senate, His defeat, which is thought to be certain, will be hailed everywhere by the masses with rejoicing. It is such office-seeking, time-serving creatures as Clingman that have brought the present troubles upon us, and if the peoples' representatives elect him to satisfy the dictators about the Capitol, let them be made to feel the peoples' displeasure.

DEAD BROKE,-Uncle Sam has suspended! Dead broke and unable to pay his debts. The poor under clerk implores for wages already earned; the weather-beaten tar who has faithfully discharged his duty in the service of nis country is discharged wi hout airy red, and has to meet his wife and little ones after an absence of two or more years with an empty pocket. And how, pray, has all this been brought about? Let Mr. Treasurer Cobb, President Bhchanan, and others who have had the inside track answer. We are confident there is something rotten in Washington.

From Washington.

All gloom at the Federal Capitol. Cobb has resigned and leaves for home to-morrow. Good time for him to leave as the Treasury is empty. Wouldn't wonder if he wants to be President of Southern Republic

NEWBERN WEEKLY PROGRESS.

A CHEAP NEWSPAPER FOR THE MILLION .--- SINGLE COPIES \$2.00; TO CLUBS OF SIX OR MORE ONLY \$1.50 A YEAR--- INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.

WATCH WELL.-We see that a secession

Poor Old Buck.

THE PREEIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ble state paper has made its appearance. We

never was there a stranger document issued by

a Democratic President. It is an appropriate

conclusion of one of the most unfortunate and

preside over their destinies. Timid and incon-

sistent in its policy, wavering and unfaithful to

its friends, and crouching and suppliant to its

enemies, almost from its birth, it forfeited the

support, and now at its death giving utterance

o oppinions utterly at war with the basis of

Born a Federalist, James Buchanan has, in

this document, abandonded the party that

elevated him to his present position, and re-

Official Returns.

The official returns from the States of Ala-

bama, Delaware, Kentucky, Georgia, Maryland,

Illinois, North Carolina, Missouri, New Hamp-

shire, Pennsyluania, New York, Rhode Island,

Massachusutts, Vermont, New Jersey, Ohio,

1.564,650

580,249

4,666,884

2,820,681

turned to his first love. Let him go.

Breckinridge was run.

very nearly as follows:

Breckinridge

the vote stands:

Opposed to Lincoln

ARGUMENTS AGAINST SECESSION.

would go any length to get over the line .--

Here are five States in this condition. They

But we will form 'treaties.' Yes, when one

We have treaties with England and

can make a bargain and have things all his own

Mexico, but none we know of reached the case.

If we cannot live together under the Constitu-

bring five hundred." "And they will bring a

"What comes next but an armed invasion,

and proclamation offering freedom to the slave?

These five States poll nearly half a million,

more than two-fifths of the entire vote of the

WAYS AND MEANS .- The money question be-

Mercury proposes that the State issue bills re-

ceivable in payment of dues to the State,

n order to obtain funds to purchase arms.-

Only \$600,000 are furnished by the State tax,

and \$400,000 more are required. It is not

clear either where the weapons can be best ob-

tained. The Mercury suggests loading a steam-

er with cotton and sending her to bring back

guns, to which "Sharpe's rifles shall be only

The New York Tri nne is unwilling to con-

cede anything to the South, so long as the South

talks of arms. Says the Tribune-"the Free

States will not be bullied " The question arises,

would the Tribune under any circumstances res-

pect the just demands of the South? The an-

fugitive slave law.

In favor of Lincoln

Douglas

the States Rights Democracy, it has, also,

Breckinridge paper:

NEWBERN, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1860.

NUMBER 16.

County Meeting.

Theatre to give expression to their sentiments

relative to the present alarming state of nation-

the chair, and A. C. Latham and Wm. Hav.

C. B. Wood, Esq., moved to appoint a com-

mittee to draft Resolutions expressive of the

sense of the meeting, which after being amen-

Dr. Peter Hines, J. H. Haughton, H. T.

Guion and D. K. McRae, Esqrs., all presented

Resolutions, which, after some discussion were

all withdrawn with the exception of the Reso-

lution of Mr. Guion, and before a vote was ta-

ken Mr. McRae moved to strike out Mr. Guion's

tion being carried Mr. McRae's Resolutions

The discussion was perticipated in by Messra

Hines, Guion, Hay, Haughton, Washington,

The Resolutions offered by Mr. McRae, and

which were adopted by the meeting, are as fol-

RESOLUTIONS OF Mr. MCRAE.

gressions of the North upon the institution of

slavery, until the burden has become intelerable :

Therefore, Resolved, That the UNION of these

States under the Constitution, as interpreted by

the non-slaveholding States, no longer affords to

North Carolina that welfare, equality and tran-

Resolved, That in order to preserve a safe and

Resolved, That without enquiring into the ab-

struct right of a sovereign State to secede from

the Confederacy, North Carolina could not stand

ndifferent to an effort to coerce such State back

nified mode of consultation is in a convention of

the people, and as the rapid development of events

W. B. WADSWORTH, Chm.

DISTRESS IN NORTHERN CITIES.

a month or little more since the election of

Lincoln, and it is already seen that its evil ef-

towns. The increase in the price of provisions

and in house rent, has been much greater

Thus, when hard times come, as many as fifty

upon public or private charity for support, in

this winter will be even worse for the poor

truly a most gloomy one. The business of

the country has come to a stand still; and a

train of disasters is in store, which are logical-

ly accounted for and graphically described in a

The Cotton States have assumed an attitude

from which they cannot at present withdraw.

hitherto relied upon the Southern cities for

the streets seeking employment. Now, those

ing upon their lobors. So we reap, as the

may look for the same state of things in all the

and the winter will be made mourafully memo-

the poor of the North. The merchants, manu-

factures and master mechanics are reducing

their expenditures to the lowest possible point

and to make matters still worse, the Federal

Treasury is empty, and government creditors,

even down to the wife of poor Jack, who de-

pends upon her pittance of five or six dollars

per month, are compelled to wait for their

money until Congress sees fit to relieve

We wish that some one could show that

this picture has been too highly colored. The

The free laborers of the North who voted for

which they will not recover in many years.

THE VOTE OF ALABAMA.

New York exchange, as follows:

than those of 1854 and 1857. The prospect is

The distress among the working classes

A. C. LATHAM, | See'ya.

WM. HAY,

demands speedy action, it is best that the Legis-

tive and Congressional agitation.

WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina have

Esqrs. were appointed Secretaries.

Prayer by Rev. T. G. Wall.

three voting in the negative.

Wood and McRae.

On yesterday the 12th December, a large

Suggestion for the Settlement of Difficulties.

writer in the Columbus (Ga.) Times advocates the establishment of a monarchy by the people The following suggestions from the National of the South and the substitution of a King for Intelligencer are worthy of the attention and serious consideration of every Southern paa President. Are the people of North Carolina, slaveholding or non-slaveholding, ready to triot: bow the neck for the kingly yoke? If not we warn them to pause before they follow the "Cotton States" out of that Union which has

With the view, therefore, of arresting the hands already uplifted for the piecemeal dismemberment of our body politic, and to the end that our fellowcitizens and compatriots of the hitherto protected them. If we dissolve the South may seek a solution of present political Union the South is not likely to become a Recomplications in a spirit of unity, and by a method which shall rise at least to the dignity of the occasion, we venture to recommend the assembling, at an early day, of a Convention or Congress of Delegates, who shall be See how they pitch into the "aged functionappointed by the several Slaveholding States. ary." The following first-rate notice of the n such number and in such away as shall be message is from the Tarboro Southerner, a deemed most expedient, for the purposes of mutual consultation in respect alike to the dangers believed to be impending and the remedy deemed most adequate to avert them. This anxiously-looked-for, and very remarka-

A state of suspense and uncertainty is, of all conditions, the least adapted to inspire a sense speak of it as a remarkable document, and of security, as it is the least propitious to the consummation of aught that involves deliberation in counsel or vigor in action. While the apprehensions that now disturb the repose of disastrous National Administrations that ever the Southern people find vent in vague repinwas called upon by the American people to ing, the evil of the day grows only more and nore inveterate, under circumstances the least available to operate for its cure. Where obscurity and division of opinion prevail with regard to the nature and extent of the causes that inspire solicitude and of the wrongs which call for redress, it is apparent that the people of the Northern States, however disposed they may be to accommodate the outstanding differences between the two sections, are in no position to understand the basis on which an adjustment may be reached that will assured-

ly and finally satisfy their Southern brethren. Let it not be supposed that, in our zeal for the rights of the Southern States, and in our effect a pacification of the sections, we mean lutions: to imply that the terms of the Union demand nothing but exactions on one side and concession on the other, as the price of its perpetuity. If the maxim that 'in a multitude of councel-Louisiana, Tenessee, Maine, Indiana, and Con- lors there is safety" ever had place and applinecticut, are as follows: Douglas, 1,280,150; cability, we believe it is in the present emerncoln 1.549.203: Breckinridge, 441.782; gency, If the representatives of the Southern Bell. 434,499. We put the New York vote on | States should meet in Convention for the mu-Governor, as a Union ticket was made on Pres- tual interchange of the sentiment prevailing idential electors. There were three candidates in each, we believe the voice of wisdom and of run for Governor-a Douglas man, a Lincoln | deliberate valor would drown the cry of pasman, and a Breckinridge man. They get the | sion and of impetuous, because hot and resentful courage. Acting under a sense of their In Pennsylvania the electoral ticket was in- high responsibilities, and conscious that the structed to go for the nominee of the Charles- eyes of the whole country and of the civilized ton Convention, and we therefore put down world were fixed upon them, the members of he whole Democrat vote for the State for such a conclave could not afford to compro-Douglas, as no electoral ticket pledged to mise their position by advancing assumptions incompatible with Union, because trenching South Carolina elects electors by Legisla- on the just rights of their Northern brethren. We believe they would seek to discover a ba-The total vote of the Union will therefore be | sis of fair and honorable accommodation between the two sections, long arrayed against each other, as we firmly believe, more from a mutual misunderstanding of each other's epinions and tendencies, than from antagonism either of principles or interests. The social, moral, and religious principles of each, so far as they are diverse, find full As between Lincoln and Anti-Lincoln scope for developement within the limits of their respective States, without coming at all in necessary conflict; while nature, acting in suits which beget relations of reciprocal benefit, has made the bond of our Union no less a

States who voted against Lincoln is nearly a lie welfare. million! Still, under our Constitution, had all | If the very prospect of a pacification, as like-Don'd is has received 243,000 more votes than State (which we do not apprehend) to look were ever cast for a Presidential caudidate who with favor on its adoption, we have only to say much averse to them as to the Union itself .--He has considerably more than two votes to | Such a decision would clearly show that pend-Breckinrige's one, and he beats Breckinridge ing agitation took its motive and origin from not got one-twelfth of the Democratic vote of State which should thus put herself in the wrong by assuming an air of superiority over her slave-holding confederates, would in that very act be disarmed of all power to injure se-

The Alabama State Sentinel presents to its riously any others than herself. reades the following arguments in opposition | The proposition we have made is a grave to the secesssion of Alabama from the Union, one. But in making it we have not been reand the formation of a separate Government .- duced to the necessity of relying alone on our ments, however clear we are in the conclusions "Dissolve the Union and you dissolve the at which we have arrived. There will be found could not of right demand your slaves in Ar- an eminent citizen of Georgia, who, in words of the counsels and co-operation of the Southern "Now turn to the Map of the United States. States, not in the rash act of that political desgoing to Pennsylvania and New Jersey? Turn | calmly addressing themselves to the work of In case of a foreign war, they would not to Virginia and Kentucky. Side by side you reconciliation, if possible, and to the maintenit cross it in a boat, on a plank, a raft, or a log, weight of his recommendations, but it may be enough to say that, having filled offces of high "Look at Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, distinction, he has proved himself in them all

tion. Two mothers are disputing for the pos-

Vote of the Electoral College. The vote for President in the Electoral Col-

cannot dispense with the Constitution and the lege will stand thus: For Lincoln and Hamlin For Breckinridge and Lane For Bell and Everett. For Douglas and Johnson

tion, or consent to have the laws enforced, it is MISSOURI ELECTORAL VOTE-OFFICIAL. folly to delude ourselves with the hopes of a Every county in Missouri has at last been treaty for the return of fugitives from either officially heard from, and the result has been declared. The nine Douglas electors get their "But we will pursue our slaves, if need be, certificates of election. The official vote is as with a hundred men." "Yes, and they will re- follows: sist with two hundred men." "Then we will

Mr. Bell, - - - 59,459 Mr. Breckinridge, - - - 31,274 Mr. Lincoln, - - - 17,070

gins to force itself upon South Carolina. The footings of the table: For Mr. Breckinridge,

For Mr. Bell, For Mr. Douglas, VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

The following is the official vote of Illinois, Monroe and Pulaski counties being thrown out on account of their informality : For Mr. Lincoln, 158,354 Eor Mr. Douglas, 4,851 For Mr. Bell, For Mr. Breckinridge, 2,293

For Mr. Smith,

SELECTED POETRY.

Stars of My Country's Sky. Are ye all there? Are ye all there? Stars of my country's sky? Are ye all there? Are ye all there,

In your shining homes on high? "Count us! Count us!"-was their answers As they dazzled on my view, In glorious perihelion

Amid their field of blue. I cannot count ye rightly, There's a cloud with a sable rim, I cannot make your number out. For my eyes with tears are dim,

Oh! bright and blessed angel!

On white wing floating by, Help me to count, and not to miss One star in my country's sky. Then the angel touched mine eye-lids.

And touch'd the forming cloud, And its sable rim disparted. And it fled with murky shroud. There was no missing Pleiad 'Mid all that sister race, The Southern cross shone radiant forth, And the Pole-star kept its place.

So. I knew it was the angel Who woke the hymning strain. That at our dear Redeemer's birth Peal'd out o'er Bethlehem's plain,

And still its heavenly key tone My listening country held, For all her constellated stars The diapason swell'd. HARTFORD, Conn.

Meeting in Wayne. There was a large meeting in Goldsboro on Saturday last, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Geo. V. Strog Esq., Chairman of the Commitdesire to second all measures that promise to | tee reported the following preamble and reso-

Wheras, It is meet and proper at all times for a rigilant people to consult together for their common good, and wheras a crisis has arrived, when it becomes the imperitive duty of the people every where to give free expression of opinion in order that our Representatives in our State and National counsils, may with certainly reflect the wishes of the people whose servants they are: Therefore.

Resolved 1st, That the safety of our lives and in the Union unless our Federal Relations are

Resolved 2nd, That we fully recognize the | March. rights of secession, and that the doctrine of coback into the Union is at war with the genius of our free institutions, and that any attempt to coerce South Carolina or any other Southern Seceding State should be resisted by every other Southern State at all hazards and vesterday. to the last extremity. Resolved Srd, That the Black Republican

Party at the North are alone responsible for the present agitated condition of the coun-Resolved 4th. That the extension of the elective franchise by the people of the North, so far as to allow free negroes to have a voice in electing a President to rule over the South is a

concert with those varieties of industrial pur to the white man and a grievance which ought tire assemblage seemed fully to realize the alarm-Resolved 5th. That we deprecate any change The majority of the people of the United civil necessity than a perennial source of pub- in our present form of government provided it could be administered as interpreted and lifthey can remain in the Union and enjoy all taught by our Revolutionary Fathers: But, of their constitutional rights, but if they cannot this we utterly despair when we contemplate

> Resolved 6th, That the General Assembly ity out of it. They love the Union as does all ought to call a convention of the people to assemble at an early day, to take such action as may be necessary to maintain our rights and preserve our honor, and that our Rrepresen- by the action of any other State, they will

ter before our Legislature. Resolved 7th, That in view of the gaugers which threaten us, the Legislature should a common foc. speedily place our State in a situation for dea liberal supply of arms and munitions of erty and give us guarantees for the future

Resolved 8th. That the Secretary of this meeting furnish copies of these resolutions to lay the same before their respective bodies, and ask prompt action upon the subjects embraced

Mr. Robinson submitted the following, which

Wheras. We have seen it anounced, by the press of the country, that Major Anderson, now ton, S. C., has made a requisition on the Secre- States. tary of War for reinforcements of troops, stating that he deems the force now under his command inadequate to the emergencies which may arise, from the present state of the public mind; and whereas we would deem the grant of such reinforcement, a declaration, by the general government, that they intend to coerce South Carolina,

Therefore Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the Officers of the different Railroads, in this State, the expediency and duty of refusing to transport any troops over the soil of North Carolina, until some satisfactory arrangement of our common difficulties and dangers

is to rule this government upon her own ideas, knows he is liable to be pursued and brought Let not the People of the Southern States be conventionalities of society: it is in reality fouror to ruin it. This the national and conserva- back, and will not hazard the attempt to estimated that there are in this city as many before us. It will introduce new issues and uncourteous man is one of the greatest bores in the world. He offends everybody, and instead of being treated with kindness and consideration by his neighbor, he is generally in- males in town and country, 2,235. tensely disliked, and no language is sufficiently strong to express his demerits. To be courteous, is simply to pay a proper deference to the feelings of others. A well educated man is years of age, 73. generally courteous. The fact of his mind being liberalized teaches him the necessity of of families, 1,228; number of farms, 214. exercising this virtue. Benevolent men are always couteous; the desire to give pleasure to others is sufficient inducement for them to cultivate this good quality. It is just as easy to be courteous as the reverse. The time has gone by when bluntness is taken as a sign honesty .--It has been found that dishonest men can be blunt and rude as well as honest men; and compliments of deference to the feelings of others have ceased to be a mark of insincerity. A person who is habitually discourteous, generally possesses but little sensibility, and he cares nothing about wounding the feelings of THE VOTE OF LOUISIANA. others, excusing himself by saying that he only speaks what he thinks; that is, to put forth his own private opinion whatever it may dent, the figures of which, it says, are about be, no matter whether it wound the feelings of worthy citizen died suddenly in that place on truth is, however, that is has been toned down. as nearly official as they are likely to be. In his dearest friend Of course, if a person's Thursday last. two parishes (viz: De Soto and Vermillion) the opinion is requested, he must tell the truth majorities only are given. Mr. Bell's vote will but even that can be done in courteous lanjust about reach 20,000, and that of Mr. Breck- guage which will would wound no one. If courteinridge about 22.500. The following are the sy were more generally practised, it would be conductive of the best results. Mutual civili-22,147 ty among all classes of society would be found 19,711 a potent remedy for more than half the social 7,620 evils that now oppress us.

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA. votes for President in the State of Virginia, exclusive of the informalities which caused a

Mr. Bell,

For Mr. Breckinridge. 74,323 Mr. Breckinridge, For Mr. Bell, 16,375 Mr. Douglas, For Mr. Douglas,

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1860. News by the Mail Last Night. portion of the citizens of Craven met in the

Thanks to the promptness of our special correspondents two interesting letters were received from Raleigh last night, but we were too crowded to get them in. Will appear to-

By a private letter from Raleigh last night from a distinguished source, we learn that the committee on Federal Relations will report today. They will report in favor of a State Convention to meet in February.

Twenty-one young men were examined by ded several times was withdrawn by that genthe Supreme Court on Monday for County Court lincense and passed.

A commissioner from Alabama has arrived in Raleigh, and it was thought would communicate with the Legislature yesterday.

The news from Washington City is exceedingly gloomy. No hope seems to be entertained of the perpetuity of the Union. A dispatch

The leading idea here is a central government, embracing the middle, Western, and border slave States.

A State Convention assembled in New Jer sey on Tuesday. A dispatch says: The Convention to consider the dangers

threatening the Union is largely attended. Col. Wm. C. Alexander was chosen President. Com. Stocton, chairman of the committee to lows : prepare a : address, presented an address and resolutions, both of which were adapted amid much confusion. His address declares that the North has committed great wrongs against the South, and must retrace her steps by repealing all laws preventing the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and allowing all citizens of the Southern States to travel North with their property. All this the South has a clear right to, and looks not for indemnity for the past but security for the future.

The Louisiana Legislature has assembled and a Resolution to call a State Convention had been introduced and referred.

News from Europe to the 1st instant, reports the Cotton market firm with a slight advance. | friendly Union it is necessary that the North Mr. Coob took formal leave of the President should repeal all of its hostile legislation, that it on Tuesday and was to leave for Georgia on it should faithfully fulfill its duties as a friend and complaints, remonstrances, and threats of refortunes, and what is more dear, the preserva- Wednesday. He has prepared an address to ally, that it should neither permit its people or sistance to wrong? So did the men of 1774. tion of our Honor, forbid our remaining longer the people of Georgia calling upon them to pre- representatives to scitate questions which bear They had waited, and complained, and threatpare to come out of the Union on the 4th of but should leave our citizens unmelested in the so far, step by step. Let us follow them, step

Secretary Toucey has been requested by the ercing a seceding State directly or indirectly, | President to perform the duties of the Treasury Department in addition to his own until Cobb's

successor is appointed.

The Meeting Yesterday.

The meeting which assembled at the Theatre in this town yesterday afternoon was large and respectable; besides a very full attendance | lature should recommend the time for the assemfrom the town there were a large number present from the country. We are glad to say gross violation of the Constitution, an insult | that the best feeling prevailed and that the ening condition of our common country.

arming and equipping them are measures which demand prompt Legislative action. The people of Craven do not want disunion Resolved, That we approve the recommendations. of the Governor on the points contained in the nstructed to transmit a copy of these proceedings get their rights, all of them, as members of the slavery which pervades the minds of Northern | confederacy they are not only willing but dentor and Representatives in the Legislature. Resolved, That for the maintenance of North termined to strike for independence and equal-Inion or out of it, we mutually pledge to each the people of North Carolina, but they love their other and to our brethren in other parts of the State a cordial and faithful effort. bonor more; and while they are not to be led After prayer, and the usual vote of thanks tatives be hereby instructed to press this mat- make common cause with the people of all or any of the Southern States in a struggle with | publish the proceedings in the papers of the town, the meeting adjourned.

If the North will undo what it has already fence by reorganizing the militia and providing | done to deprive us of our rights and our prop North Carolina will still remain in and fight for the Union; but if not, though her people canour town papers for publication, also to our Sen- not forget the glories of the past and the presate and Commoners, and they be requested to ent grandeur of the mighty Republic, they will fects have begun to tell severely upon the pluck their star from the constellation and seek | poor in all the large cities. We fear the same that peace and those rights out of the Union | will be the case ere long in many of the smaller which have been denied them in it. While her people are ready to go as far as any peo- than the rise in the wages of mechanics and ple for the maintenance of Southern rights and laborers, so that in the best of times they have Southern honor they wish to act in concert very hard work to make both ends meet .in command of Fort Moultrie, located at Charles- with, and not in advance of, other Southern

A number of ladies graced the occasion by New York city alone. The Herald fears that See proceedings of meeting in to-day's pa-

Census Report.

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. H. Mason for the following census statistics for the South side of Neuse River, in Craven Mr. Seward's irrepressible conflict between free County, he having just completed his work: and slave labor has commenced, and free labor Whole number of whites in town and coun- is so far the sufferer. Our mechanics have try, 4,643; whole number of slaves in town and country, 4,416; whole number of free ne-Courtesy is not merely all observance of the grocs in town and country, 1,016. Total, 10,- sent back, and find themselves without work, slaves in town, 2,270. Total, 5,326. females in town and country, 2,410; white men have an average of four persons depend-

> Number of deaths during the year ending June 1st, 173; number of deaths under 10 Number of dwelling houses, 1,260; number large cities-Philadelphia, Boston, Newark,

Mr. Mason wishes us to return his thanks to the citizens of that part of the county through which he has travelled, and especially

to those whose hospitalities he has enjoyed. His expenses for board in canvassing has only been jifty cents, which certainly speaks well for the hospitality of the citizens of Craven. We will publish the statistics for the other side of the River as soon as we can get the

SUDDEN DEATH .- Mr. J. E. Gibble, Collector of the port of Beaufort, and an aged and

N. C. Conference.—This body after a harmonious session adjourned on Tuesday evening. We shall publisht he list of appointments to-morrow. Rev. John S. Long has been as- And whatever may be the result of the movesigned the Newbern station. THE VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI.

We now have the official returns of the vote The footings of the official returns of the for President in all the counties of Mississippi, except Noxubee, which omission is supplied by a newspaper report, supposed to be correct. 171,106 division of the electoral college, are as follows: The aggregate vote for each candidate is as 74,681 follows:

3,233 | Douglas, 13,646.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS.

The following are the only Rates of Advertising in the Weekly Progress, to all save those who con tract by the year and advertise in both weekly and

daily papers: One square (12 lines minion) one insertion, \$1 00. Subsequent insertions, each, 50 cents. Any number of squares will be charged in proportion. All advertisements marked (tf) till forbid will be continued till ordered out and charged as

[From the National Intelligencer.] IF IN ANY WAY, THE RIGHT WAY.

The subjoined communication, which we nd in our able contemporary, the Charleston Courier, will suffice to show that there are those in South Carolina who, rising above the On motion W. B. Wadsworth was called to distempered passions of the hour, can still he chair, and A. C. Latham and Wm. Hay, address to their fellow-citizens counsels of prudence, expressed in words befitting the dignity of a great transaction.

> FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER. WHAT SHALL THE CONVENTION DO? To this question the common answer is, that the Convention should put the State out of the Union immediately, on the day, if possible,

next after the day of their meeting. Is this the way of dignity and decorum in which an intelligent people performs a great and solemn duty? It would be, on the contrary, to do the most important act in the life of a nation with less deliberation than is usually bestowed on a road bill, for establishing a ferry or constructing a bridge. It would be to pull down one government for the erection Resolution and substitute his series, which moof another with not so much reflection or advisement of friends as we think necessary were passed almost unanimously, only two or when about to build a house or buy a farm or begin a new branch of business. It would set aside self-respect, the courtesy due to the neighboring States, the deference to the world's judgment observed everywhere among civilized States. Can the Couvention proceed with such precipitation, in so momentous an affair, if they have regard for man in their hearts or

the fear of God before their eyes? What, then, shall the Convention do? Adhere, I reply, to the revolutionary precedent Follow in the traces of the men, who are, on common interest with all the slaveholding this occasion, our guides, example, and inspi-States, and whereas in common with them the ration. Do now what they did then. We State of North Carolina has suffered from the ag- have reached the point in the progress of events which they held in 1774. What was their mode of proceeding? The thirteen Colcnies did not secede independently, one of another. They seceded in a bedy. The leading Colony of 1774 did not secede first and call on quility which it was intended to secure; and new | its neighbors to follow its example. It led in enstitutional guarantees for her protection are this way; it appointed delegates to a joint Connecessary as well against overt acts of ageression | gress, designated a place, named a day, and as also against injurious and dangerous Legisla- communicated its proceedings to the other Colonics. Let the Convention do likewise, and wait the orderly course of events. It is replied, impatiently, that we are weary of waiting; that should abstain in future from all aggression, that we have already waited for years amid vain injuriously upon our rights of property in slaves, | ened for many years. We have followed them, enjoyment of equality of rights under the Gov- by step to the end.

But, it is said, we need not wait for co-operation from our neighbor; we are sure of it in due time. How are we sure of it? One gentleman into the Union-and if one or any number of the passes resolutions, or an orator makes a speech, General Scott was to arrive at Washington slaveholding States shall secrede a community of or a Governor advises a Convention, or a Leginterest and feeling will impel us to assist them | islature calls one, and forthwith we cry out against any force which may be used upon them | Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida will cer-Resolved. That in times of peril like these con- taily co-operate. Nothing short of the definite saltation is necessary, and the safest and most dig- action of the State's purposes. There has been none. What kind of co-operation has been offered us? We have had proffers of service from volunteer companies in various quaters. bling of the convention and the basis upon which | They are ready to fight the battles of South Carolina; to make her field the seat of war-the Resolved. That the occasion demands energetic Netherlands of North America for the strife of preparation against all contingencies; and the re- North and South, Surely this is not the coorganization of our militia system, the enrolment operation we desire. This is not forming a

volunteers and necessary appropriations for Southern Confederacy. The men of 1774 were quite as sure as we can be of the co-operation in due time of all the Colonies. Perhaps they were more sure; and last preceding resolution, and the Secretaries are vet, notwithstanding this conviction, their first step was to unite their councils. Massachusetts to the Executive of the State as also to our Sen- | did not dissolve her union and then invite cooperation. She invited united council first, and through that council severed her union Carolina's dignity and rights, whether in the with Great Britian. The Colonies proceeded systematically, with the nicest judgment. We prefess to make their conduct our example. Let us imitate it. Their mode of proceeding has been sanctioned by experience as "discree-

to the officers, and the adoption of a motion to test, wisest, and best." Let us make it ours. It is objected that to call a Congress of States while the States are still in the Union, would be unconstitutional. What is this but to say that in the midst of a revolution a measure is revolutionary? Was not the Congress of 1774, called, as it was, two years before the Colonies were out of the union with England, quite as much in opposition to the Laws and in New York is truly alarming. It is now but Constitution of the mother country? The men of that day, with all their moderation, stood on no idle punctilio. In this as in everything else, they have given us a sure, tried prece-

dent to guide us. Let us use it faithfully. Suppose it to be certain-though it is notthat every Cotton State will go out of the Union independently one of another. This is not what we want. We have no wish to see an anarchy of States. We desire to have a Confederacy of the South. To attain this we must unite the States first, and act afterwards. thousand men, women and children are thrown It is the simple question, in a word, whether we shall put the horse before and the cart behind, or reverse this legitimate arrangement of

But, it is said, there is no time for delay. Certainly there is none for haste. What is a month, or six months, or a year in the life of a nation. More haste, less speed in affairs of State as well as in those of private life. The question is how to proceed rightly, no matter what time may be required. Let the Convention be as quick as they please in the right direction. Let them establish the Southern Congress forthwith. We are in advance. Let us keep our position; but let us form the Southern Congress first, and secode after-

To go beyond this point at this time will seriously embarrass the whole proceeding. It will destroy the regular continuity of the work as ten or twelve thousand men walking about convert an ordinary adjustment of affairs between States into a premature and unnecessary conflict. It will involve a guerilla war of single States, when we want to march in compact

first fruits of Lincoln's election, an army of column of the whole South to certain success. lifty thousand paupers. Before the first of I repeat, then, let the Convention appoint" March that number will be doubled. And we delegates to a Southern Congress, designate the place, name the day, communicate their proceedings to all the slave States, and wait the Providence, Hartford, New Haven, &c., &c. The orderly course of events. They need not be panic is more deeply seated and widely spread idle while they wait. They have a Governhan any the country has ever before suffered, ment to construct, a form of Confederacy to prepare. Their time will be amply employed. rable by the most terrible suffering amongst

It is the privilege, perhaps the duty, of every citizen to express his opinions freely in all great emergencies of State. I give mine for what they are worth. I have no personal interests, present or prospective, to subserve. I am concious of no motive but an anxious desire to secure the welfare of the State. I believe that a strict conformity, as far as possible, to the modee of action prescribed by our forefathers, in a condition of affairs similar to the present, will most effectually promote the attaintment af the object that we have in view; that any other course will tend to complicate and embarrass our proceedings. I do not stop or pause, but only go on in the right course and in exact THE LAST WORD.

Lincoln are now being punished for the acts of their blind leaders, who are exulting over the A SOUTHERN JOURNAL OPPOSED TO CARRYgullibility of their dupes, who have been made ING WEAPONS .-- The New Orleans Picanune comes to play the part of the monkey, and to draw out manfully against the shabby practice of carrythe chesnuts from the fire for the spoilsmen .ing concealed arms, which it justly denounces as the act of a dastard "It is not," says the Picayune. ments now going on at the South, there is no with such stuff that civilized society were ever doubt about one thing, and that is that the made up. That in New Orleans respectable peotriumph of the republican party has given ple should have followed a barbarous custom imported from the backwoods, is a cause of great Northern interests a blow, from the effects of

mortification for all sensible persons." N. C. CONFERENCE. - The account of the late Conference of the M. E. Church, held at Salisbury, and the list of appointments which ap-

The Montgomery Advertiser publishes the official returns of the late election, derived from 40,797 the office of the Secretary of State. It stands: pear to-day were kindly furnished us by a 25,040 For Breckinridge, 48,831; for Bell, 27,860; for members of the Conference, for which he has our thanks. against the distance